## Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON, - - - MISSOURL

## NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE Democrats of the Third Missouri Frost for Congress.

Wisconsin's population is reckoned as not far from 1,305,000, which is a gain of 251,000 since 1870.

GEN. WEAVER, Presidential nominee issued a circular to members of the party, appealing for contributions of one dollar penses of the campaign from new until No- pade, returned to his quarters in jail.

THE joint track of the Denver and South Park and Denver and Rio Grande Railroads was completed into Leadville on the 1st, when both companies began running regular through trains. Their track is also completed and opened to Hortenze, twelve

most horrible atrocities committed by the Bull himself is anxious for peace. Chilian troops on the taking of Arica and Tacna. Both cities, it is alleged, were given up to sack and pillage; non-combatants and wonnded soldiers were mercilessly slaughtered, and women and girls were subjected to the most infamous treatment.

GEN. GARFIELD and party arrived at New York City on the 4th, to attend a conference of the leading Republican managers in reference to the campaign. At various cities and towns along the line of the road from Ohio to the East, the Republican nominee for President was met by congregations of citizens, whom he addressed briefly as time would permit.

THE debt statement of Aug. 2 shows the decrease of the public debt during July to be \$5,576,053; cash in the Treasury, \$198,-890,405; gold certificates, \$7,884,600; silver certificates, \$12,689,290; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$15,535,000; legal tenders, \$346,681,011; fractional currency, \$7,205,710; refunding certificates, \$1,167,350; debt less cash in Treasury, \$1,936,596,241.

CAPTAIN PAYNE, the leader of the Indian Territory invasion, is to be handed over by the military authorities to United States Marshall Dell, for trial before Judge Parker of the Western District of Arkansas at the term of Court now in session at Fort Smith. Others of the invaders who have been once before arrested for the same offense will be tried at the same time.

A LATE dispatch from Austin, Texas, says: The Department of the Rio Grande, Army of Occupation, that is to be le into Mexico by Gen. Dalrymple, has its headquarters in this city. Gen. F. W. James has been assigned to the command of this department, which embraces Texas, California and the Territories of Agizona and New Mexico. They have 300 men enrolled in this the famished population. Two nomad Turks county, all under experienced officers. The movement is assuming alarming proportions, and if not checked by the General and State Governments is going to cause serious

A REPORT comes from Youngstown, O., of an involuntary balloon ascension taken by a couple of young folks from the rural districts. A man named Henry was giving short excursions from terra firma by means of a captive balloon. The couple mentioned had taken their places in the basket when in some unexplained manner the air-bag broke loose from its moorings and shot upward with great rapidity. When the balloon had reached a high altitude, it drifted in a northeasterly direction. It was followed by many people with telescopes, and finally it disappeared from sight.

A FIRE broke out in a husk mattress factory in Philadelphia on the 3d, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of building it was threatened speedy destruction. During the panic incident to the first alarm, two young women, named Emma Banes, aged 22, and Ellen Oglesby, aged 25, jumped from the fourth floor, on which they were at work, directly into the brick-paved yard at the rear of the house. Miss Banes was badly injured about the head and body, but will probably recover. Miss Oglesby's injuries were fatal.

THE first State election of the year took place in Alabama on Monday, Aug. 2. Besides State officers and Representatives in Congress there were chosen mem-Legislature that of the will elect a United States Senator. In opposition to the regular Democratic ticket was one made by a fusion of Republicans, Greenbackers and Independents. Returns from the principal cities and towns, received up to midnight of the 2d, indicated that the straight Democratic ticket was chosen by about 50,000 majority. No disturbances says that the woman in custody there has were reported.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Grierson. dated Eagle Springs, July 31, says that Victorio's band of Apaches, estimated at six:y however, that the old man and Kate comor more, attempted to pass north and were met by troops under his command. simply a passive spectator. A sharp action followed, last-Indians were severe y punished Lieut. Calladay was wounded and one man of Company C Cavalry was killed. Seven Indians were killed and many wounded. The Iudians fled toward the Rio Grande. Gen. Grierson expects to overtake them again, and, with augmented force, hopes to punish them even more severely.

THE Viceroy of India telegraphs that Avoob Khan did not follow up the British letreat. Gen. Burrows' force has arrived at Candahar. When the messenger left Ayoob Khan was encamped where the action was fought. This seems to confirm the news that Ayoob Khan has suffered heavily. The London Times' Calcutta correspondent says: "Every thing seems to point to Gen. Burrows having been out-: eneraled, and the battle of Phushki Nakud will probably be hereafter cited as one more instance of the story, old as British history itself, of a that on the 21st ult. Col. Adolph Valles, in gallant army being runned by the infatuation command of 370 cavairy and 150 infantry.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL

A CONSIGNMENT of 240 head of Texas cattle recently received by a Chicago commission house were slaughtered, and onefifth of the number were found to be diseased and condemned by the Health officers. JOHN McMahon, a Chicago saloonkeeper, was shot and killed on the morning of the 3d by a burglar whom he discovered prowling about his room.

JOHN BODINE, a waiter, was burned to death at Terre Haute, Ind., on the morning of the 1st. He had gone to sleep in a restaurant, which caught fire, and was not District have renominated Hon. R. Graham awakened until escape was out of the question. His parents reside at Martinsville, Ill.

REPRESENTATIVE STEVENSON has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats and Greenbackers of the Thirteenth Illinois District.

A mos broke into the County Jail at of the National Greenback-Labor Party, has Hempstead, Tex., the other night, and released all the prisoners. A negro prisoner immediately proceeded to the house of the and upward to aid in defraying the ex- Sheriff, and, after informing him of the esca-

> COLORADO'S population, according to the official census reports, is 196,161, an increase of 155,297 since 1870. Lake County, which contains Leadville, had 522 people in 1870. It now has 22,265 people.

MAJ. WALSH, of the Northwestern Mounted Police, is on a visit to Chicago. miles from Buena Vista, on the Gunnison | He says that out of Sitting Bull's original band of 560 lodges only 200 remain in the Dominion, the others having quietly gone A LIMA letter gives particulars of the into the different Sioux agencies. Sitting

> THERE were fifty-three deaths from vellow fever and thirteen from small-pox in Havana during the week ended July 31.

> Snow fell in the Catskill Mountains. New York, on the night of the 30th. THE total population of Kansas, in round numbers, is 1,009,000.

THE Bank of Colorado at Leadville has suspended, the Cashier, C. Thornton Lee, having absconded with all the available funds. It was always considered a weak institution and had but a small amount of deposits.

A WEAK imitation of a Spanish bullfight came off in New York City on the 31st. The exhibition was given by real Spanish torreros and the so called bulls were Texas steers. It was rather a tame affair, no blood being spilt, either human or animal.

COL. B. J. CHAMBERS, candidate for Vice-President on the Greenback ticket, has notified the editor of the Indianapolis Sun that the improved condition of his health justifies him in announcing to the people his ntention of remaining on the ticket to the end of the campaign.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON ADAMS, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dunkirk, N. Y., has been arraigned before the Buffalo Presbytery on a charge of having publicly renounced the doctrine of everlasting punishment as set forth in the Confession of Faith. The Presbytery having heard the evidence offered, voted to suspend Rev. Mr. Adams until final action at the next stated meeting, which will be in September.

GLADSTONE, the English Premier, was seriously ill on the 3d

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says that the bodies of Dr. Parsons and his two servants were recently found near Ismidt by an American missionary and his servant while the latter were on their way to relieve were arrested and confessed the crime.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eleventh Missouri District renominated Hon. John B. Clark for Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE HASKELL has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Kansas District. EIGHTY men have been killed in a

colliery explosion near Wrexham, Wales. THE war of rates between the Louisville and Nashville and the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroads has reduced passenger fares from New Orleans to Memphis to \$2.00, and to St. Louis and Chicago, \$3.00

MARY ENNIS, aged 15, fell into the canal at Durhamville, N. Y. Stephen Murry, aged 21, her cousin, attempted to save her, and both were drowned.

KENTUCKY held an election on the 2d for county and judicial officers. Nominations were made by Republicans in very few counties, and the vote polled was light.

MAJOR JOHN E. SIMPSON, General Manager of the Vandalia Railroad, died in St. Louis, on the 2d, after a very brief illness. aged 41. The cause of his death was tumor

of the brain, causing paralysis. Hog cholera is said to be making sad havoc among the swine in the vicinity of Vincennes, Ind., and also across the river in Illi-

PARTICULARS have been received regarding the sinking of the Chilian transport Loa in Callao Bay by means of a Peruvian torpedo launch. The torpedo was loaded with 300 pounds of dynamite. The explosion lifted the Loa almost out of water, and in a few moments she suddenly went down with all on board. At least 150 men perished. About 40 were rescued by boats from neutral vessels lying in the Bay, but many of these survivors were badly injured.

A DISPATCH from Fremont, Neb., 3d, owned up to being Mrs. Bender and has made a full confession of all the horrible crim's committed on the Bender farm in Kansas during 1872 and 1873. She declares, mitted all of the murders and that she was

MR. A. W. CARROLL, of Bradford, ing three hours, in which the Pa, was somewhat "under the weather" from a supposed malarid attack and called upon Dr. D. G. Hopkins for professional and. The Doctor gave him a prescription, soon after taking which Mr. Carroll died. A post mortem developed the fact that he had taken enough morpaine to kill two men. It was further proven, upon the testimony of the clerk in the drug store where the medicine was compound d, and of which Dr. Hopkins was one of the proprietors, that the latter had destroyed the original prescription, which by an improper use of medical hieroglyphies called for twenty grains of morphine, and replaced it with another of a less deadly import. The Doctor has been held for manslaughter. It is stated that he received his degree of M. D. from a Philad lphia medical college that has recently ob-

tained a somewhat unenviable reputation. RECENT advices from Mexic , state and incompetency of its leader and treachery Federal troops of M-xico, attacked the of its ailies, as there can be little doubt that Apaches under Victorio, about ten miles Walis's (native) cavalry went over to the from old Fort Qui mon. The fight was indecisive. The Mexicans lost three men and \$200,000.

ten horses. The Indians lost four warriors and six horses. On the 26th the Mexican force again attacked the Indians in the Pine Mountains, about fifty miles from the line. After long fight the Indians retired, Their loss is not known. The Mexicans lost six killed. Col. Valles intends to follow and attack them again. He is of the opinion they will try and get back to New Mexico, in which case Col. Grierson and eight companies of the 10th Cavalry, who are stationed within forty miles of their crossing place, will doubtless be on their trail within

a few hours after they cross. THE Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a comparative statement, showing receipts from several specific sources of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879 and 1880. Owing to a reduction from 24 cents to 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco the receipts from this source fell off \$3,534,150. Owing to the abolition of the 32-cent rate tax on snuff, and the establishment of a uniform rate, 16 cents per pound, receipts from this source decreased 267,329. The heaviest increase under the tobacco division was from cigars and cheroots, \$2,091,412. The total revenue in 1880 from tobacco in all shapes, cigars, snuff, etc., was \$38,870,140, as against \$40,135,007 in 1879, showing a decrease from these sources of \$1,-264.862. The total revenue from spirits in 1880 was \$61,185,508, against \$52,570,284 in 1879, an increase of \$8,615,224; the main item of this increase being from distilled spirits taxed at 90 cts. per gallon, \$8,174,399. The revenue from retail liquor dealers' licenses also shows an increase over 1879 of \$269,247. On fermented liquors there was an increase of revenue in 1880 of \$2,100,486. From the sale of stamps of all descriptions in 1880 there was derived a total revenue of \$7,668,394, an increase over 1879 of \$962,010. The total receipts of the department from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$123,981,919, against \$113,449,621 in 1879, showing an increase from internal revenue

THE attention of United States Treasurer Gilfillan having been called to a published item stating that there had been a want of accord between the Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Treasurer in regard to the manner of paying out silver dollars, the Treasurer states emphatically that such is not the ease, and never has been; that the Secretary, early in the coinage, gave orders that standard silver dollars should be paid out freely at all offices. Under this order \$35,500,000 were put into circulation, and of that amount \$17,000,000 have been returned to the Treasury in payment of public dues in exchange for silver certificates. Under the Secretary's order more than 54 per cent. of the total standarddollar coinage has been paid out, while there has been returned to the Treasury under the operation of the law 48 per cent. of the amount paid out, leaving in circulation \$18,500,000, which amount does not vary much from the reduction since 1877 in \$1 and \$2 notes outstanding. Into the vacuum created by the retirement of small notes silver dollars have been forced, while the excess has returned to the Treasury vaults. It should be understood, the Treasurer said, that the reduction in small-note circulation was not produced by the Department. The small bank notes were retired in compliance backs were voluntarily surrendered, and large notes taken in their place. The Treasurer also stated that the reported disagreement in the Department with regard to the number of standard dollars to be coined monthly does not exist. There is no room for difference of opinion upon that point, since the language of the law is unmistaka-

THE Peruvians are taking advantage of the warning given them by the Chilians, and are removing their women and children from Lima preparatory to inviting a bombardment. All male citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 are compelled to bear arms, and a desperate resistance will be made. The Chilians have given notice that if they capture the city it will be given up to

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of New York, declares his belief that Dr. Tanner's forty days' fast was faithfully performed; that although there have been other alleged fasts of as long, or even longer duration, none of them is as well authenticated as this; that although the scientific results of the fast, owing to the imperfect methods employed, are not what they should have been, yet novertheless, enough has been shown to cause us to modify our views in regard to the effects of inanition on the human body.

THE Michigan Republican State Convention, held at Jackson on the 5th, nominated the following ticket: For Governor. David H. Jerome, of Saginaw; Lieutenant-Governor, Moreau S. Crosby; Secretary of State, William Jenney (renominated); Treasurer, Benjamin D. Pritchard; Auditor General, W. J. Latimer; Commissioner of the

Land Office, James M. Neasmith. A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the English House of Commons to remove the restrictions placed upon the importation of American beef through the regulations for the slaughter of cattle received from American ports. Arthur Arnold, Lib-

eral, is the mover of the resolution. Ar May's Lick, Ky., two negroes shot and fatally wounded Perry Jefferson. They were subsequently lynched.

Five hundred Chicago shoemakers re on a strike.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention of the Tenth Missouri District nommated Hon. Charles H. Mansur for Representative.

dent of the Indianapolis and Lafavette Railroad, and until recently President of the L., N. O. and C. Railroad, died a few days nce at Lafayette, Ind. THE soldiers' reunion at Galesburg, Ill., was a great success, the attendance, including both visiting soldiers and spectators,

being estimated at 10,000. Gov. Cullom and

H. u. Lyman Trumbull were the principal

WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS, former Presi-

orators of the occasion. THE rumored filibustering expedition into Mexico is understood to be a part of a plan for declaring the independence of he Northwestern States of Sonora. Chihuahua and Sinaloa, and setting up a Government of their own. The natives are led in the scheme by an ex-Governor of Sonora, and backed by Arizona miners. Certain mining companies

are un ter-tood to lend financial aid to the movement. Two railroad warehouses and som fifty cars of freight were burned in East St Louis on the 5th. A portion of the cars be longed to the Cairo Short Line and the remainder to the Indianapolis and St. Louis The loss is estimated at foom \$15,000;

tion lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past

and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. THE CONSTITUTION AND AMENDMENTS. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the esuits of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every exticle sacconditions. the Constitution, which in every article, sec-tion and amendment is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the Legislative, Ex-ecutive and Judicial Departments define and limit the authority of the General Govern-ment. Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a Gen-eral Government with general powers, and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the dations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fa-thers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free popular government, a political sys-tem which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say, nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of the Goyernment which constitutes one people is just-ly dear to us; it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that lib-erty we so highly prize, and intend at every

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT AND LAW.
But no form of Government, however carefully devised—no principles, however sound—will protect the rights of the people unless its administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, vic lence or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonetis not a fit instrument for collecting the votes for freemen. It is only by people can rule in fact, as required by the dation away, and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty be-stowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be trusted with it, or, if appointed, they should prompt-

Our material interests, varied and progre ive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may be protected in their right to

the fruits of their own industry.

The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people, we have common interests. Let us en-courage harmony and generous rivalry among results of the war. It is certain beyond all our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant-marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

CONCULISION. If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and defend the Union, and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the respon-sibility, fully sensible of the fact that to adr rightly the functions of Government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully, yours, W. S. HANCOCK. To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman; and others of the Committee of

the National Democratic Convention. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30. Hon. William H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of the nomination of candidate for Vice-President to the Committee of Notification today:

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention: the Hon. John H. Stockton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification:

GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of the responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor THE PLATFORM-GENERAL HANCOCK-ETC.

I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States His eminent services to his country, his fidel to the Constitution, the Union and the laws, his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson, his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authority, his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life, all point to h m as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a g eat e minande, a wise statesman and a pure parrio", but a pru lent, pain-taking, practical men of unquestioned honesty, tru ted often with important public du ies, mithful to every trust, and in the full a codian of ripe and vigorous menhood, he is in my judgment eminently fitted for the high office on earth, the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has mon polized the Executive I'e partment of the General Government for the last twenty years should be retired. The con-tinuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public or in accordance with the spirit of our repulsican institutions. The laws of ental have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our Republican Government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power Twenty years of con innous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that Besides, it should not be forgotten that the

last four years of power held by that party were secured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every water and to our system of self-government which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office w re put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fai ly and legally expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil-cryice reform was shown by placing such

Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Hancock and English.

GENERAL HANCOCK.

NEW YORK, July 20.

The following is General Hancock's letter of acceptance:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CTTY, July 29, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim are to keep their paramount hope and aim are to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. Perpetuating the power of chronic Federal officeholders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry. This the same discriminating public will no doubt fully understand, as they will also that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal officeholders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them.

THE CONTEST is, in fact, between the people endeavoring to gain the political power which rightfully be-longs to them and to restore the pure, simple, economical Constitutional Government of our fathers on the one side, and 100,000 Federal officeholders and their backers, pampered with place and power, and determined to re-tain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and danger-ous powers by the Gene al Government under the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong Government, the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States; the interference with the elections through the medium of paid partisan officeholders interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than lairness in elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly-reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the Government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great consolidated, concentrated Government, strong, indeed, for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions. The wise men who framed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong Government and the long continuance of political power in the same knew there was a tendency in this direction in all Governments, and consequent danger in republican institutions from that cause and took pains to guard against it. The maand took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized General Government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a Republic, or such only in name, and the tendency of the party low in power is in that direction, as shown in various ways. Besides, the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President for an unlimited number of terms is quite apparent, and must satisfy terms is quite apparent, and must eatisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be

THE RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL

But in resisting the encroachments of the General Government upon the reserved rights of the people and the States, I wish to be dis-tincly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the General Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the Constitutional rights of the General Government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully svoided. The Union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the Republic in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its expendments. FINANCIAL THE INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS

INTERESTS. A sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained.

The labor and manufacturing, commercial

and business in crests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The tolling of our own people will be tected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly re-stricted. The public credit will be scrupu-lously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures, and the lib-erties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a Government of law and order administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corpora-tions and privileged classes.

CONCLUSION. I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and, therefore, do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatred which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling be-tween all the sections, and make us in fact, as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost Nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress. I am, with great respect, very truly yours, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

His Welcome from the Old Folks. Ex-Governor Duvall, of Florida, was the son of a poor Virginian, a stern, strong, taciturn man. The boy was a huge youth of fifteen. At the cabin tire at bed-time, according to the custom of putting on a back-log, the old man said, between the whiffs of his silent pipe: "Tab, go out and bring in that gum back-iog, and put it on the fire." Lab went out and surveyed the log. He knew it was of no use explaining that it was too beavy, nor prodent for him to return without having it on his shou'der. His little sister, passing, was not surprised that he requested her to bring out the gun and powder-horn, as a 'pos-sum or coon might have passed, or the brother might have seen bear signs She brought the gun and Ta started He found the way through the woods into Kentucky in 1791. After an absence of eighteen years he was elected to Congress. A man of immense size and strength, he started for Washington, going by the way of his old home to see the toiks, who had long since given him up for dead. Entering the little cabin door near bed-time, he saw the identical gum log. He shouldered it, pulled the latch tring, and with his load stoot before the old man, pipe in mouth, quiet as usual. "Here is the gum log, father." "Well, von've been a long time getting it. Put it on the fire and go to bed," was the reply.-Florida Union.

MR. M. A. VEDDER finds that water is not freed from organic im artiles in freezing, and that the germs of animalculæ are present in very much of the ice taken from stagmant water. This being the case, conside able risk must attend the use of such ace in dr.nking water.

THE BENDERS.

The Supposed Mrs. Bender, Arre Frement, Rob., Makes a Confe-Horrible and Sickening Story.

A Fremont (Neb.) special to the Chicago Tribune of the 3d says: cago Tribune of the 8d says:

Further startling developments were made in the Bender matter to-usy. Mrs. Bender, or Mrs. McGregor, made a full and complete confession of the whole matter, even to the minutest details regarding the butcheries perpetrated on the John Bender farm during 1872 and 1873. She denies having had any personal hand in the matter, but says Kate, old John's daughter, was the leader of all the deviltry. She went over her entire history from the time she became Mrs. Alexander McGregor. She was a w-dow at the time she married McGregor, alias Bender, who was a widower with four children, two of whom were Kate and John, Jr. They migrated from Missouri to Labette County, Kan., and became John Bender and family. She is under the impression that Kate has been captured, and, to shield herself, tells everything, but puts the blame on other shoulders. She knows that the old man will have to go back to Kansas, and converses in the most matter-ol-fact way regarding the hor-ible murders which culminated with the death of Dr. York. In form she strongly resembles the noted Mrs. Samuel, of Clay County, Mo., mother of the outlaw James boys, baying the same heavy square lace with ty, Mo., mother of the outlaw James boys, having the same heavy square lace with massive wide jaw-bones, but in point of cuteness and intelligence is far inferior to that noted woman. Mrs. McGregor, or Mrs. Bender, as she shall be called, is six feet in height, and weighs ever two hundred pounds, and her face and hands are as dark as an Indian's, the result of her residence during the dian's, the resuit of her residence during the past year or so among the Northern tribes of Sioux. Her eyes are bine, and while conversing this woman's face can become pleas-ant, which can't be said of her husband in an adjoining cell, whose devilish face peers from behind the grated cage at each visitor. Being asked if she would be called Mrs. Mc-Gregor or Mrs. Bender, she replied:

"The latter will do if you be satisfied, as you be here to see Mrs. Bender."

"You have no objection to giving a little

"You have no objection to giving a little history of your life!"
"Oh, no; for the Sheriff has told me that I am to be free, and not to go to Kansas with the ole man, and I never did kill no one any

way."
"Were you married to Bender in Kansas!" "I was a widow, and he married me at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war. I can't remember what year, but 'Squire Sedar tied the knot. His name then was Alexander McGregor, and he had four chistren, John and Kate being of the number; but two of the boys had run off. He was a poor cuss, but we lived about several years, and then were sent by the county to Dunkirk County, in Southwest Missouri, where sister lived. All this is true.'

"You went by the name of McGregor!"
"We did to the name till the ole man went
to Kansas and took up a homestead in Lebit County, I believe, when he changed it to John Bender, and, arter about a year, John and Kate came along, and then the devil began to

"What do you mean by that?"
"Well, there was stealin', thievin' and killin', and all that." "Who was the first person killed by the

family?"
"He was a sick man named Brown. He came along one afternoon. The house was a good-sized one, and on a sign was 'Groceries' outside the door, and seein' this he stopped. We took him in, and the second night we got him up to eat supper, and while seated at the table John Bender let him into the cellar, where Kate or John killed him, and the next day they buried him in the garden.
"How long after this before any one else

"I don't quite remember, but not long.
Two were killed, and one of them. whose name I believe was something like McGruthy or McGrath, had a good deal of money; at least John told me so."

being killed?" "Yes, I do. There was a man and wife and two little girls. They drove up in a covered spring wagon, and wanted to stay all night. Kate Bender said they could stay. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, and while at supper that night they were dropped through the hole. Kate and the old man were below, and the man fought pretty hard, but they fixed him. I was behind the curtain that night, but did not pull the trap."

What about the children ?" "They cried terribly that night, and the next day a man came along and see one of 'em and they were killed that night."
"How were they killed!"
"They were buried alive. Ole John took one and Kate took the other. They hollered

awful, but finally stopped, and Kate came in and said the cursed brats were all right

"Do you remember their names?" "It was something like Grackmore or Blackmore." (The name was Louchore, and but one of the children was found.)

"Who was killed next?"
"It was Dr. York. I remember him so well. He was such a pleasant man, with side-whiskers and mustache. It was a rainy day when he came, and they got a good deal of money when they killed him. He fought hard, too, but Kate killed him with the hatchet." You all left soon after this?'

"Yes: they got 'skeered,' and we all went away. After walking a few miles, some men took us in a wagon, and we drove into the Cherokee or Choctaw Nation." "Who were these men?"

"They were a part of a gang of horse-thieves who made the house their headquar-ters, and run off horses left by the dead Were any of these men there during any

"I think so, once, but can't quite remem-ber. Some of the horses were drowned in a pond back of the house."
"You say you did not help them kill any
one. How could you help it?" "It was always thought there were only John Bender and wife and John and Kate in

the house. There was another o'd woman who was my husband's mother. She helped them do it." There are many other facts obtained from the woman. It is almost a certainty that she is the old woman mentioned by John Bender as the person who helped Kate do the killing, and that the old woman mentioned by Mrs. Bender is a meth. If these are not the original Benders the fact can be easily proven. Governor St. John, of Kansas, was notified by the Sheral here nearly a week age of the capture, but so far not a word has been heard in rolly. Some persons even now ass it that these are not the Bonders, but w to the facts before them it is hard to prove them any one clse. John Bender has not admit ed to any one that he was John B ader, as has been tele raphed over the constry, but clings to the assertion that he is Alexander Medregor, and the report that Jone Bonder, Jr. and Kate crossel the river at Omaha as week en rove to some joint in Iowa is on y coeffici by earlier officials.

BATHING at Manhattan Peach begins as early as six in the morning and coutinues until ten at night. Two immense e'e tre lights give the need at illumination after sundown. Dur ng the bathmy hours a boat is kept in constant patrol, and powerful swimmers serve as watchmen on the beach. These precautions will seem only prudent when we add that ten thousand buthing su ts and twenty thousand towels are kept in active use.

A DROLL fellow fished a rich old gentleman out of a milipoud, and refused the offer of twenty-five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh, that's too much!" exclaimed he; "tain't worth u" and he handed back twenty-one cents, aying calmly, as he pocketed four cent . "That's about right."

DRINKING salooas are called coffee h uses, and rather than deceive their customers they always keep a sample of it on hand, ready roasted.

Tire baker always has his hour of